

CHEMICAL MARKETS

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Germany Writes League Chemical Report

England and France Study and Reply to Important Document Prepared for Geneva Economic Conference May 4—American Government and Industry Kept in Ignorance—Drive Against Fordney Tariff Feared.

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C. April 27—Deliberations on chemicals in world trade before the League of Nations' Economic Conference called for May 4th in Geneva promise to develop into a concerted drive against high tariff walls, aim particularly against the Fordney-McCumber law. Leaders in the American industry are stirred by the news which originated first in the British press that the memorandum on the chemical industry, which has been prepared for the meeting of the Sub-Committee on Chemicals under the section of Industry, was delegated to Germany by the Preparatory Committee of the League, and that the German chemical industry drafted the original monograph completed on September 30, 1926 and signed by the manager of the German Manufacturers' Association chemical group, Dr. C. Ungewitter. Although this document was subsequently submitted to the French Associations, the Union des Industries Chimiques, and replied to by its President, M. Duchemin, on October 14, 1926, and also to the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers and replied to by them on January 13, 1927; nevertheless the chemical industry in this country, although invited to attend the Conference, has been in complete ignorance of this important document.

There was no intimation of the significant history of this "memorandum on the chemical industry" in the invitation received by the United States from J. Avenol, the Secretary General of the League of Nations, dated December 22, 1926, and no opportunity has been given to examine the document. Great

surprise is expressed among chemical leaders that the drafting of such a document should have been put in the hands of the Germans and concern felt as to the nature of the presentment made by the three countries to the League.

A voluntary meeting was suggested by the Department of Commerce Chemical Advisory Committee at which committees of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association and the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association could meet with them to discuss what action, if any, should be taken. This meeting was held in the office of the Chairman of the Chemical Advisory Committee and was attended by the following—Representing Synthetic Organic Chemical Organizations—August Merz, S. W. Wilder, W. S. Weeks, W. F. Harrington, F. G. Zinsser, C. A. Mace. Representing Manufacturing Chemists' Association—John I. Tierney, S. W. Wilder, Dr. Chas. L. Reese, W. D. Huntington, P. Samuel Rigney, George F. Hasslacher, A. Cressy Morrison, Chairman, Chemical Advisory Committee, Dept. of Commerce, others—C. C. Concanon, Chief, Chemical Division, Dept. of Commerce, T. W. Delahanty, Asst. Chief, Chemical Division, and J. A. Rafferty, Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp.

After the meeting the following statement was made to the press:

"The United States is in possession of most of the important natural materials upon which the chemical industry can rest, and has since the war shown remarkable advance in technique and quantity production of essential chemicals and as the prices have steadily declined as a result of domestic competition and efficiency, it was agreed the status quo as re-

gards international relations in the chemical industry should remain.

"The standard of living of the United States is such that any change in the present tariff protection which would open our markets to the over-production capacity of Europe would be disastrous and would again leave us at the mercy of European cartels which have now organized on an international basis more completely than ever before. Everything which can be done to prevent the United States becoming the dumping ground for foreign surplus capacity must be done. An enormous group of absolutely necessary chemicals not produced in this country prior to the world war and essential for national defense are now available in this country as the result of the startling advance of chemical knowledge here and any sacrifice of this industry would not only be economically unsound but extremely dangerous in case of war."

ALCOHOL OUTPUT LESS

Alcohol production fell off sharply during the first two months of this year compared with the first two months of 1926. January production was 6,900,000, against 8,600,000 gallons last year; and February totaled 5,300,000 gallons, against 6,700,000 February 1926. Total production in 1926 was 105,000,000 gallons. Production during September, 1926, was greater than for the same month of 1925, being 10,900,000, against 10,500,000. The last three months of 1926 showing a decline, October 1926, totaling 10,800,000, against 11,300,000 for October, 1925; November, 1926, 9,300,000, against 11,200,000 for November 1925; and December, 8,200,000, against 10,300,000 for December, 1925.

American Smelting and Refining Co. reduced the price of lead 15 points Thursday, April 21, following a 10-point reduction Tuesday. New price is 7 cents a pound. Lead is now quoted at the lowest price since Nov. 30, 1923.



POTASH ALUM

*General Chemical
Company's Principal
Products include:*

SULPHURIC ACID
Oil of Vitriol, Oleum
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SODIUM SULPHIDE
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PHOSPHATE

CHEMICALLY PURE
ACIDS AND AMMONIA

INSECTICIDES &
FUNGICIDES

This Company has resumed the manufacture of Potash Alum as an additional item in its line of 'Alums' which include Ammonia Alum and Aluminum Sulphate.

The General Chemical Company's Potash Alum is made to quality standards that have won for it preference, in the fur dressing trade and among other quantity users. As always, our manufacturing and warehousing facilities are assurance of prompt delivery of any requirement.

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THE NICHOLS CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

August Merz Talks on U. S. Dyes

Tells Philadelphia Paint Men That American Manufacturers Must Beware of German Competition—Describes Process of Making Lakes—Motion Pictures of His Company's Plant at Newark Shown at Philadelphia Dinner

August Merz, of Heller & Merz Co., Newark, N. J., gave a talk before the Paint & Varnish Superintendents' Club, Philadelphia, April 21. Mr. Merz gave motion picture views of the company's plant. The meeting was preceded by a dinner at Hotel Vendig. The title of Mr. Merz's talk was "Coal Tar Chemistry and Dyes." Mr. Merz told of the progress of the dye industry from the Perkin discovery of mauve in 1856 to the Color Index list of almost one thousand dyes now produced synthetically. He referred to the value of the coal-tar chemical industry in the United States, a development which, in ten years, had achieved more than Germany in seventy. This achievement he said, must be jealously guarded, and he urged his audience to be watchful with regard to foreign attempts along politico-economic lines to weaken the position of the American industry. He continued:

"Dyes are salts and these salts to be conveniently useful in application, must be soluble. When we can convert these soluble salts into sufficiently insoluble salts we have the essential of a lake. To a solution of any acid dye add a solution of some salt like barium chloride. The acid dye has a sodium in its complex and the barium chloride has chlorine in its complex. When these solutions are mixed the sodium elopes with the chlorine, and barium, being left high and dry, takes what is left, acid dye.

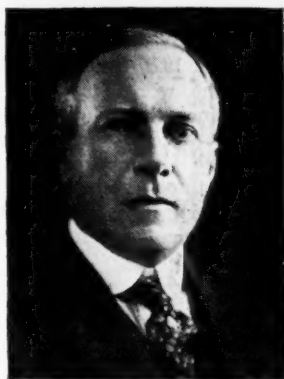
Now, if barium when hooked up with acid dye were just as soluble as sodium hooked up to acid dye, the probability is that sodium could not elope with chlorine. Sodium has no trouble in cutting out barium in the affections of chlorine. So barium and acid dye settle down in the insoluble state. And that's the beginning of a lake.

"When you dilute this pigment with

a substratum of other pigment to give body you have the lakes generally used in industry. A lake is really the insoluble salt of a dye.

"Basic dyes can also be converted into insoluble salts by means of tannic acid or phosphotungstic acid. Sometimes arsenic acid is used, but this is not a particularly healthful product because of its poisonous properties.

"Generally speaking, the basic colors are more intense in coloring power and more brilliant in shade than the acid colors. But they are also more fugitive.



August Merz

Lakes when ground in varnish color the varnish as a pigment and not as in solution. They are not acted on in the same manner as if they were actually in solution. You know that if you mix a solution of barium chloride with one of sodium sulphate you obtain a precipitate of barium sulphate. But if you mix the two in the forms of their perfectly dry powders nothing happens. If you mixed the two in benzol or naphtha, free from water, nothing would happen. At ordinary temperatures reaction rarely takes place, unless the components are in solution.

As to the solubility of dyes, there is often a confusion between ease of solution and amount of solution. This is true of all solvents. Take copper sulphate: It is possible to make quite a concentrated solution, but it takes time. Sugar dissolves rapidly. So it is with colors. Some dissolve slowly, others quickly. Sometimes a color will dissolve to a concentrated solution when hot,

(Continued on page 655)

ROCKEFELLER IN U. S. I.

New Alcohol Directors elected at annual meeting of U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., on Thursday, April 21, are: S. F. Pryor, of Owenoke Corp.; Guy Carey, of Sherman & Sterling; F. B. Adams, chairman Air Reduction Corp.; G. H. Walker, president W. A. Harriman & Co., Inc.; F. T. Bedford, Penick & Ford, and C. M. Adams, president Air Reduction were elected to the board.

Retiring directors re-elected are H. A. Arthur, Jules S. Bache, George S. Brewster, R. R. Brown, J. Horace Harding, A. Larkin and P. J. McIntosh. Retiring directors not re-elected are William R. Coe, E. W. Hardin, Oliver J. Jennings and H. H. Rogers.

New members elected to the board were the candidates of the Rockefeller faction, which voted a controlling amount of stock. There were voted in person or by proxy a total of 218,671 common shares. In a joint statement issued by R. R. Brown and C. E. Adams, following the meeting, it was said that it was the first intention of the board as now constituted to re-elect the present Industrial Alcohol management and to do everything in their power to co-operate with it to the fullest extent.

No change in management is contemplated. The candidates were discussed for four hours. Percy A. Rockefeller interests finally submitting sufficient proxies to elect seven new members of the board. The first hint of a change in Alcohol directors occurred several months ago when buying of the stock was traced to agents of Percy A. Rockefeller. Shortly thereafter, or Dec. 31, 1926, H. S. Reubens, resigned as President and was succeeded by R. R. Brown. Harry Arthur, vice president American International Corp., on March 17 was elected a director.

Air Reduction Company is affiliated with Alcohol through a 75 per cent. interest in Compressed Carbonic Co. of Baltimore, which was formed jointly in 1920. Air Reduction, under its charter is permitted to acquire and hold the securities of other corporations. Rockefeller interests elected seven of the thirteen directors.

Hugo A. Leander has been elected vice-president of American Rayon Products, Corp., succeeding Edward Nufer, resigned. Mr. Leander was with Bonner, Brooks & Co., bankers.

Hans Heinrich Chemical Corp., has moved to 2 Stone st., New York, Telephones Whitehall 8397-8-9.

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Barium Carbonate Report Shows Costs

Cost of \$73.28 per Ton Here, Against \$22.72 in Germany—Three Makers Only in This Country—Imports in 1925 Were 144.8 Per Cent of Domestic Production

A preliminary report has been issued by the U. S. Tariff Commission in the barium carbonate investigation ordered on Jan. 8, 1926, upon the application filed on Feb. 20, 1925 for Bertha Mineral Co., Newark, N. J., Barium Reduction Co., Charleston, W. Va., and Chicago Copper & Chemical Co., Blue Island, Ill.

The three petitioners were found to be the only makers in this country at the time of the application. Barium chemicals were not manufactured in this country to any extent prior to the world war. In 1925 there were seven companies manufacturing barium chemicals in this country. The method of manufacture in use is to roast ground barytes with coal to a black ash. The ash is treated with hot water and the resulting solution of barium sulfide is treated with either soda ash or carbon dioxide. If soda ash is used, barium carbonate is precipitated and sodium sulfide is left

in solution the sulfide being recovered as a by-product. If carbon dioxide is used, barium carbonate is precipitated and hydrogen sulfide gas is evolved. In Germany the hydrogen sulfide is used, but in this country it is burned.

Production and consumption figures in this country in short tons are given as follows: 1920 U. S. production 1,956, imports 476, ratio of imports to production 6.36%; same figures for 1921 are 1,956, 2,238, 114.4%; 1922, 2,281, 5,193, 227.6%; 1923, 6,362, 1,901, 29.9%; 1924, 6,058, 3,752, 61.9%; 1925, 4,962, 7,188, 144.8%; 1926, imports 9,224.

Before the world war Germany was the principal producer and furnished two-thirds of the requirements of the U. S. In July, 1926, there were three producers in Germany. During the period 1923-6, the import price per short ton declined from \$41.82 in 1923 to \$22.28 in 1926, and to \$20.51 in 1926. Domestic prices were \$65-\$70 ton in June 1919, rising to \$88-\$90 in 1920 and subsequently falling to \$48-\$50 in Jan. 1924.

Comparison of weighted cost averages in the United States and Germany show a net manufacturing cost per pound in this country of \$0.03164, against Germany \$0.01136. The items that gave Germany her advantage were: raw materials \$19.93 for U. S., \$5.47 for Germany; labor \$11.23, against \$3.00; factory expense \$31.38, against \$10.89; general and administrative expenses \$7.82, against \$5.71. These costs show \$73.28 per ton in this country, against \$22.72 in Germany. With the present duty of \$20 per ton, the cost here would be \$42.72 plus insurance and freight.

Hearings on barium carbonate will begin May 23.

Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Inc., reports for quarter ended March 31, net income \$2,854,631 after depreciation and federal taxes, but before depletion, equivalent to \$1.12 a share earned on 2,540,000 shares of no par stock. This compares with \$1, 930,624, or 76 cents a share, on same share basis in first quarter of 1926. During first quarter of 1927, the company also increased its reserves, including reserves for depreciation and federal taxes by \$567,797, making total of these reserves \$8,500,372 on March 31, last.

Report of Owens Bottle Co. and subsidiaries for quarter ended March 31, shows net profit \$1,119,117 after expenses and federal taxes, equivalent after 7% preferred dividend requirements, to \$1.34 a share (par \$25) earned on 729,906 shares of common stock. This compares with \$1,214,412 or \$1.53 a share on 697,643 common shares outstanding in first quarter of 1926. The company declared the regular quarterly dividends of \$1.75 on the preferred and 75 cents on the common stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

U. S. Gypsum Co. has opened new offices in Chicago with 600 officers and clerks at their desks. The company is located at 300 W. Adams st.

Union Carbide & Carbon Corp. has sold the storage battery business of its subsidiary, Prestolite Co.

Judge Firms as you do individuals~ WILLINGNESS

ninthly by

Liquid Chlorine
Caustic Soda
(Flaked, solid or liquid)
Caustic Potash
(Flaked, solid or liquid)
Bleach
Paradichlorobenzene
Muriatic Acid

The desire to please is an outstanding characteristic of the service given by the associated companies of Electro Bleaching Gas Company and Niagara Alkali Company.

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Bleach.



[Markets & Prices]

Copper Sulfate Up; Tin Salts Lower

Ammonium Chloride Easy—Benzene Weak—Toluene Strong—Naphthalene Firm and Active—Glycerin Easy—Chinawood Oil Down—Cottonseed Oil Lower—Perilla Oil Strong at Recent Advance

Advanced

Copper Sulfate, 15c 100 lbs.
Cottonseed Oil, crude mills, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
Linseed Oil, spot carlots, 0.3c lb.

Declined

Castor Oil, all grades $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
Chinawood Oil, bbls. spot, 3c gal.
Corn Oil, crude mills, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
Cottonseed Oil, ref. spot, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.

Greases all grades, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
Palm Niger Oil, $\frac{1}{8}$ c lb.
Stearine Oil, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.

Tin Crystals, 1c lb.
Tin Bichloride, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
Tin Tetrachloride, 1c lb.

Demand for industrial chemicals remains of good steady volume. Prices on the whole are being well maintained, and strength is evident in several directions. Copper sulfate registered an advance late last week as was generally predicted, and carlots are now held at \$4.95 100 lbs. for large crystals. Glycerin presents an easy tone although open quotations show no variation. Makers of tin salts have named lower prices for the last ten days of the month due to the lower prices for the metal. Ammonium chloride is in free supply on spot and importers are naming quite low prices. Caustic soda and soda ash are moving well on contracts and no more than usual shading of prices exists.

Light oil distillates remain unchanged as to prices and positions. Benzine is still weak. Open prices are unchanged but are being shaded repeatedly. Industrial demand is good but the weak gasoline market is having a downward effect upon prices. Production is of large volume and the heavy demand for toluene is bringing a large volume of pure material on the market. Solvent naphtha and xylene are in large supply and a soft condition exists. Phenol is easy and prices are slightly lower for export. Naphthalene is firmer on the active Spring demand. Cresylic acid is also moving in large volume on the seasonal demand and prices are firmer.

Intermediates remain quiet and prices are at about the same figures.

Continued easiness in spot Chinawood oil and refined cottonseed oil are the features of the oil market this week. Since last reported, the offerings of Chinawood from Hongkong have been of better volume and combined with the hands off policy of consumers here has forced the market off somewhat though it

is still abnormally high and could not be called weak. Despite the floods in a portion of the cotton belt and an advance in cotton itself, the spot market for refined cotton oil is off $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb. for the week, with sales limited at the moment. Crude cotton oil however, advanced in all quarters $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb. Crude corn oil is lower on the movement of crude cotton last week.

Perilla oil continues to feature the firm side of the market with prices well maintained for the week at levels previously established. Consumers are still showing more than ordinary interest. Linseed oil has been advanced several points over last week's quotations, but is believed to be subject to shading of the open price. Animal fats and oils are fairly steady with some minor changes noted, particularly strength in the higher grades of neatsfoot. Leading producers of castor oil announced a reduction of $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb. on all grades early this week.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Acetone—Settling of price war in England between the American producer and the Continental producers has resulted in an increased demand there. Prices are increasingly firm but unchanged.

Acids Mineral—Prices are steady with contract withdrawals of good volume.

Acid Oxalic—Market remains in an unchanged strong position with goods scant. Prices are unchanged.

Barium Chloride—Offerings of imported material continue to keep prices at recent low figures.

Copper Sulfate—Makers have advanced prices and now name a minimum of \$4.95 100 lbs. for car-

lots. The movement this Spring is unusually heavy and makers' stocks are short.

Glycerin—Market remains dull but prices show no radical change. Producers continue to name 24c lb. for dynamite, but the weak condition of the crude oil market is understood to have seriously curtailed the demand for explosives. The soft coal strike has also had an effect upon the demand for explosives. Crude glycerin has sold as low as 16c lb., while saponification is held at 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb. C.P. open quotations of 26c lb. remain open to shading.

Tin Salts—Makers have revised prices downward and quote 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb. for crystals, 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb. for tetrachloride, and 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb. for bichloride solution.

CRUDE AND INTERMEDIATES

Aniline Oil—Makers report a steady consuming demand of routine character. Prices are firm and unchanged in all directions.

Benzene—Market remains in a weak condition. Open quotations are still given at 24c gal. in tanks, but goods are moving freely at 22c @23c gal, and in many instances at still lower figures. The weak condition of the gasoline market as well as the decreasing demand at high prices for blending purposes are working against any increase in strength. Also the very large recovery of toluene to fill the demand are bringing increased supplies of pure benzene on the market.

Cresylic Acid—Market is strong on increased demand.

Phenol—Market is very well stocked but domestic prices are fairly steady. A slight reduction in export prices is reported in some directions.

Solvent Naphtha—Supplies are heavy and the market is soft.

Toluene—Market remains strong due to very heavy demand readily absorbing all production.

Xylene—Offerings are plentiful and prices are soft.

OILS AND FATS

Castor Oil—Leading makers have reduced their prices effective on Tuesday last to 14c lb. for No. 1 in bbls.; 15c lb. for No. 1 in cases and 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb. for No. 3. Cheaper raw material costs is given as the reason for the reduction. Inquiry continues up to the average.

Chinawood Oil—In some quarters

Solvents

Butanol

(Normal butyl alcohol)

Used in all good lacquers. Excellent solvent for gums, oils and resins.

Basic material for many valuable organic compounds.

Dibutyl- Phthalate

The plasticizer for lacquers.

Butalyde

(Normal butyl aldehyde)

Increases the life of rubber.

Accelerates vulcanization.

Acetone, C. P.

Universal solvent (no residual odor).

Base for synthetic resins.

Diacetone— Alcohol

High-boiling solvent in brush lacquers.

Denatured Alcohol



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the spot price for oil in bbls. has been sharply reduced to 27½¢@28¢ lb. on a very routine demand. There have been offers from China this past week and this has served to ease the market as well as the lack of interest at these levels. Most of the interest at the moment is amongst the dealers themselves. May-June from the Coast in tanks is quoted at 23½¢@24¢ lb. as to seller.

Coconut Oil—Has shown but slight change over the week and is still generally quiet with spot oil in barrels lower at 9¼¢@9½¢ lb. Manila on the Coast is offered at 8¢@8 1/8¢ lb. without much interest.

Corn Oil—Crude oil at the mills is again lower this week with offers heard here on the basis of 7¼¢ lb. f.o.b. mills. Crude in barrels on this market is obtainable at 9¼¢@9½¢ lb.

Cottonseed Oil—Refined oil continues its easy trend and on Tuesday of this week was posted fairly steady at 8.50¢ lb. on spot transactions. This price represents a decline for the week of ¼¢ lb. The sales volume has not been large. The flooded condition of part of cotton belt has had a strengthening effect on cotton and might reflect on the oil position. May futures are named at 8.75¢ lb. and July at 9.31¢ lb. Crude oil at the mills on the contrary is higher this week at 7 3/8¢ lb. for Valley and Southeast and 7¼¢ lb. Texas.

Greases—Generally easier although characterized as steady, with quotations at 9¼¢ lb. for choice white; 6¼¢ lb. for yellow and 6¼¢ lb. for brown.

Linseed Oil—Quotations for the week are sharply higher with crushers now asking 10.9¢ lb. for raw oil in car lots. However at this figure the market is rather routine and buyers of round lots are still able to shade open quotations.

Neatsfoot Oil—All the higher grades have been advanced ½¢ lb. and are now quoted as follows: 20 15¼¢ lb.; pure, 12¾¢ lb. and CP 15¼¢ lb. Extra and No. 1 are off ¼¢ lb. and are offered at 10¾¢ lb. and 10¼¢ lb. respectively.

Olive Oil—Very firm but quiet and with sellers holding off from buying at the current levels of \$1.70@\$1.75 gal. for denatured oil and 9½¢ lb. for Foots.

Palm Oil—Niger oil in casks on spot is easy and lower this week on routine interest and is quoted at 7 3/8¢ lb. Lagos is unchanged at 8¼¢ lb.

Perilla Oil—Still quite firm in all directions with Coast positions offered at 14½¢@14¾¢ lb. as to seller and quantity. Spot oil is scarce and in some demand at 16¼¢@16½¢ lb.

Soya Bean Oil—Prices are all unchanged with some routine business passing last week at 9 3/8¢ lb. for crude oil on the Coast.

Stearine Oleo—Lower this week with producers offering at 9¢ lb. on a steady market.

Tallow—City extra has been reduced to 7½¢ lb. on a rather routine inquiry.

Grasselli Powder Co., Cleveland, has plans for a proposed new powder mill at Seneca, Ill., consisting of a group of about twenty buildings estimated to cost close to \$300,000, with equipment. Herman H. Gronemeyer is company engineer. E. R. Grasselli is vice-president.

Caustic soda trade of Brazil is held by British manufacturers. United States ranks second. German exporters are also interested in the Brazilian market and some months ago were underselling both British and American suppliers.

Golding Sons Co., Trenton, N. J., operating feldspar properties, will soon break ground for construction of a new feldspar grinding mill, Cherry Tree Lane, to be one-and two-story, to cost close to \$200,000, with crushing, pulverizing, and other machinery.

Osmo Chemical Co., Inc., Jacksonville, Fla., care of Dr. Josef H. Weiss, Jacksonville, recently formed by Dr. Weiss and associates, with capital of \$100,000, is considering plans for a plant for the manufacture of a line of chemical compounds.

Thomas Berry, Manistique, Mich., operating a plant for the manufacture of chemical products, is considering rebuilding the portion of the works recently destroyed by fire, with loss reported in excess of \$20,000, with equipment.

Rates on soda products from Wyandotte, Mich. to Wisconsin points have been suspended by Interstate Commerce Commission and a hearing will be held May 13, at Great Northern Hotel, Chicago.

Ninth Annual Convention of National Lime Association will be held May 17, 18, and 19, at Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., beginning with a group luncheon on Tuesday, May 17.

Nitrate of Soda Reduced as Season Draws to Close

Importers Now Quote \$2.60 100 lbs. In This Territory—Tankage Also Off—Blood Higher Here—Rosin and Turpentine Easy and Fairly Active—Carnauba Wax Advances in Some Quarters—Tanning Materials Continue Quite Firm.

Advanced.

Albumen, edible egg, 1c lb.
Blood, dried spot, 10c unit
Carnauba Wax No. 1 yellow & No. 2 reg., 1c lb.

Divi Divi, shipment, \$1.00 ton
Myrobalans, J2's, \$2.00 ton
Rosin, H, 5c 280 lbs.

Declined.

Rosins, B, M, 5c 280 lbs.
Rosins, D, 30c 280 lbs.
Rosins, E, 25c 280 lbs.
Rosins, F, 15c 280 lbs.

Rosins, G, K, 10c 280 lbs.
Rosins, M, N, 50c 280 lbs.
Rosins, WG, 40c 280 lbs.

Rosins, WW, 75c 280 lbs.
Sodium Nitrate, spot 5c 100 lbs.
Turpentine, spot, 1½c gal.

Nitrate of soda is again the feature of this market this week but from a different angle than was the case last week. Early this week importers reduced the price 5c 100 lbs. in an effort to induce consuming buying before the end of the season and clear stocks from their hands before sales begin on the low priced lots of next season. Otherwise the fertilizer market was rather quiet, a slight advance in spot blood and a decline in ground tankage being the only other changes.

Rosins and turpentine continue in their quiet state and though both received over the week, sellers here and in the South are confident that business of sufficient volume will come along to hold the markets up. Rosin particularly is expected to show firm tendencies at an early date. Carnauba wax is a bit firmer with 1c lb. advances in No. 1 yellow and No. 2 regular for the week. Japan wax is quiet, easy and subject to shading. Egg products are still very firm with little sign of a change at the moment, with yolk practically in a nominal position.

Albumen—In spite of fairly large arrivals of edible egg albumen this week the market is again firmer and inside offers are heard at 95c@96c lb. Technical egg is held at 92c@93c lb.

Blood—Dried blood on spot is higher this week and scarce on spot at \$4.50 unit. Chicago and South American are unchanged. With the end of the season in view the market is slowing down in all directions.

Divi Divi—Import prices have again advanced and futures are now quoted at \$49.00@\$50.00 ton with an average consuming interest.

Egg Yolk—Is practically nominal in most quarters at 84c@85c lb. with sellers offering on hope of early relief.

Japan Wax—Prices are generally unchanged and the market is rather routine at 18c@18½c lb. with the possibility of this price being shaded on a firm order.

Myrobalans—R2's are offered for

arrival this week at \$37.00@\$37.50 ton. Other grades are still quoted as nominal in all positions.

Rosins—On a fairly good inquiry on this market the prices in general are fairly firm at the moment though reductions of from 25c on B to 50c on WW took place over the week. Sellers expect the demand to care for the heavier offerings of fine grades expected. Current quotations are: B, \$9.75; D, \$10.00; E, \$10.75; F, \$10.95; H, \$11.10; I, \$11.15; K, \$11.15; M, \$11.25; N, \$11.75; WG, \$13.25 and WW, \$15.75.

Sumac—Firm in some directions at \$75.00 ton with but limited interest at the moment.

Tankage—Ground tankage at New York is off with the approach of the end of the season and offers were heard last week which were not accepted at \$4.25 and 10c unit.

Sodium Nitrate—Sellers have reduced the price in this territory to \$2.60 100 lbs. on the falling off in interest and the desire to clear available stocks before the end of the season. In other territories there has been little change in the situation.

Turpentine—The market continues to ride along rather easily on a routine interest, showing a decline of 1½c gal. for the week with spot held at 65c@69¼c gal.

Savannah, Ga. April 25—Turpentine closed last week firm at 59¼c gal. with visible offerings of 297 bbls. sold to one buyer with lower bids at 59c gal. not accepted. Although today's prices are two or three cents under those last week, the receipts have been heavy and the markets did not decline as far as was expected by some of the trade here. It is believed that the demand will be sufficient to hold the market at about the current level because consumers had not expected to buy as cheaply at this level.

BARIUM CHLORIDE

GRASSELLI GRADE
A Standard Held High for 87 Years

LEADERSHIP

What establishes it for a firm or a product? Certainly not unsupported claims. Nor yet promises. The answer is — **PERFORMANCE.** And performance over a long enough period of time to test endurance.

In chemicals "GRASSELLI GRADE" has won leadership as a Quality Pledge because of the rich background of 87 years of **SERVICE** back of it. Few concerns in any line can match that record.



THE GRASSELLI CHEMICAL CO.

Established 1839

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Birmingham
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Detroit
Milwaukee

New Haven
New Orleans
Paterson
New York

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SALT
for every
**INDUSTRIAL
PURPOSE**


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**Dope
Lacquer
Bronzing
Nitro**

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Bleached or Unbleached

All products made
by
THE MINER EDGAR CO.
Denatured Alcohol

The Miner Edgar Co.
Rail and Water Facilities
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NEW YORK NEW YORK

As regards the coming week it is expected that the market will be fairly active at about the 59c gal. level, with lower prices unlikely. Receipts of turpentine last week were 4134 bbls.; sales reported, 3680 bbls.; 1000 bbls. sold on private terms; shipments, 1671 bbls.; Savannah stocks, 7550 bbls.

Rosins closed steady on limited sales 573 bbls. on Saturday. Prices paid were about 10 to 25 cents lower on medium and common grades than was the case last week. There were 808 bbls. carried over on Saturday refusing still lower bids, but have since been sold on private terms at levels almost as good as the open sales. The opinion prevails here that all the world needs rosin and that the demand will take care of the crop produced. From now on the new crop of fine grades will be coming in more freely and there will probably be more competition for what is offered. WG and N are the most popular grades at the present time. Receipts last week were 12,183 bbls.; sales reported, 7,912 bbls.; shipments, 12,146 bbls. and Savannah stocks, 32,194 bbls.

BUY DUCKTOWN CHEMICAL

Ducktown Chemical & Iron Co. has been acquired by Copper Pyrites Corp. transferred by Copper Pyrites Corp. to a new corporation organized under the laws of Delaware, known as Ducktown Pyrites Corp. William Y. Westervelt, president of Copper Pyrites Corp., has been elected president of both Ducktown Pyrites Corp. F. M. Kirby, A. P. Kirby and William Y. Westervelt, of the latter board, have been elected directors of Ducktown Chemical & Iron Co. Operations will be continued under the name of Ducktown Chemical & Iron Company; offices of which company are at Isabella, Tenn.

Jesse G. Starr, Quinton Spelter Co., Joplin, Mo., was elected president of American Zinc Institute, succeeding A. P. Cobb, New Jersey Zinc Co., New York, at the ninth annual meeting of the institute at St. Louis. Mr. Cobb became first vice-president; J. W. Hegeler, Hegeler Zinc Co., Danville, Ill., second vice-president; John A. McCarthy, Anaconda Copper Mining Co., New York, third vice-president; Howard I. Young, American Zinc Lead & Smelting Co., Mascot, Tenn., treasurer, and Stephen S. Tuthill, Brooklyn, secretary.

BRITISH ACETONE PRICES

For the past nine months one of the most acute price wars remembered in the chemical trade has been waging between the firm responsible for the sale of the American fermentation acetone and the firms handling the Continental and British material, says "Chemical Trade Journal" (London). It is now announced, however, that a working agreement has been arrived at between the various interests. The new rates, for which a measure of steadiness may be expected, range from £55 to £63 10s for B.G.S. acetone in drums and depending upon the size of delivery. It is not unlikely that the recent decision that all classes of pure acetone are to be subjected to the Key Industry Duty of 33 1/3 per cent has hastened the conclusion of the working agreement.

Other market movement of interest during the past week or so include the firming-up in the price of imported potassium permanganate, due to the understanding that has been arrived at between the two large German makers of this material. German convention prices both for caustic potash and potassium carbonate have advanced again, but the mooted increase in barium-chloride prices has not materialized. The price convention movement in Germany is steadily gaining ground and there will soon be few chemical products leaving Hamburg for which anything like a free market can be said to exist.

Production of kauri gum in February was 198 tons according to advices received by George H. Lincks from his Auckland agents. Production was 149 tons under exports. Further it is to be noted that the shipments to the United States are far below the average and considerably under the shipments to United Kingdom. February exports were 347 tons.

International Agricultural Corp. has sent notice to stockholders that the prior preferred dividend was passed owing to decreased earnings brought about by decline in consumption of fertilizers. It says about 90 per cent of the business in the South in now being done on a cost basis at lower prices.

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., are making improvements in their paint factory at Flint, Mich., estimated to cost \$500,000.

Zapon Co. has moved its New York offices to its plant at Stamford, Conn.

NEW SULFURIC PLANT (Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Baltimore, April 27—The contact sulfuric acid plant to be erected by interests associated with Standard Wholesale Phosphate Co. is the first of the kind to be erected in Baltimore. Two modern chamber acid plants are now operated at Curtis Bay by companies managed by George A. Whitney, president of the phosphate company. They have a combined output of approximately 500 tons daily. Most of the acid manufactured is now used by allied companies located immediately adjoining the acid works and engaged in the production of acid phosphate and fertilizer. In addition the acid is widely distributed for use in a variety of industries, being shipped in privately owned tank cars and especially built barges. It is understood that the entire output of the new plant will be readily absorbed by the companies now operated by Mr. Whiting and associates at Curtis Bay and by companies with which the new interests are connected.

The new plant will be located on a tract immediately adjacent to the big acid and fertilizer plants now operated by the Standard and allied companies, and excellent facilities for shipping by both land and water will be afforded. The new buildings will be modern, fireproof structures.

Regulations No. 3 formerly known as No. 61 are being revised by the Bureau of Prohibition. How important the changes will be is not known, but this is one of the first important matters taken up under the re-organization of the Bureau. These regulations deal with industrial and denatured alcohol. Copies of revised regulations have been furnished Washington representatives of alcohol—using industries for suggestions. These are to be made in writing and if there is any conflict it is expected that hearings will be held before the revise is finally made effective.

Two French chemists report they have acquired exclusive rights to new formulas for producing formic, oxalic, lactic acids and ethyl lactate. It is claimed that the three acids produced by their process can be sold at 5 francs per kilo with a profit of 30 per cent, and that ethyl lactate can be produced for sale at 30 francs per kilo with a profit of 20 francs, value of the franc \$.0391.

Directors of Owens Bottle Co. were re-elected at the annual meeting at Toledo.

MARCH METHANOL OUTPUT

March production of crude methanol, based on reports by the entire industry to the Department of Commerce, was 680,345 gallons compared with 630,583 gallons in February and 738,958 gallons in March, 1926. Production, shipments and stocks of acetate of lime, crude methanol and refined methanol in 1926 are given as follows; Production of acetate of lime in 1926 was 157,077,277 pounds; shipments 31,818,183 pounds; methanol production: Refined 7,402,715 gallons in 1926; shipments 527,716 gallons; production in first quarter of 1927 was crude 8,095,953 gallons, refined gallons, shipments crude, 2,066,401 gallons; refined 1,375,598.

Production and consumption of crude glycerin in France, annually, is 10,000 metric tons of which 7,000 tons are manufactured at Marseilles and 3,000 tons in other districts. The production has been at about this rate since 1920, while pre-war production is estimated to have been about 15,000 tons per year. At present about one-half production is exported as crude, the remainder being refined in France.

NEW ADVERTISING AGENCY

J. William Atherton has resigned as vice-president of Morse International Agency, New York, and has formed a new advertising business together with George B. Currier, formerly vice-president and treasurer of North American Dye Corp., Mount Vernon, N. Y. The name of the new firm is Atherton & Currier, Inc. Its officers are as follows: President, Mr. Currier; vice-president and treasurer, Mr. Atherton; secretary, G. M. Spencer, and assistant treasurer, H. P. Francis. W. T. Tieman will be space buyer. The firm is handling the advertising for Solvay Process Co.

Dutch production of benzol has been tripled since 1922 and is almost exclusively confined to one interest, the Staatsmijnen (Government coal mines) in Limburg at Heerlen which is located in the southern part of the country along the German border. Annual production of this firm amounts to 6,000 tons which is almost entirely exported.

Poland's new potash plant at Kalusz was not completed in time to supply salts for delivery this year.

Reliable chemicals — dependable service — direct from the manufacturer

THE vast resources of the U. S. Industrial Chemical Company permit every modern economy of chemical production and distribution. Industrial chemicals produced by this company are listed below:

Ethyl Alcohol; Pure, 95% and Denatured	Diethyl Phthalate
Ethyl Alcohol; Absolute and Anhydrous	Diamyl Phthalate
Methanol; Pure, 97%, 95%	Dibutyl Phthalate
Methyl Acetone	Ansol ML
Ethyl Acetate; 99%-100% 85%-88%	Ansol PR
Amyl Acetate; High Test and 85%-88%	Ether; Absolute and U. S. P.
Butyl Acetate; 85%-88%	Ethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Aceto-Acetate	Ethyl Lactate
	Ethyl Oxalate
	Diatol
	Cotton Solutions

U. S. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL CO., INC.

Executive Offices: 110 East 42nd St.

New York

Sales offices in all principal cities

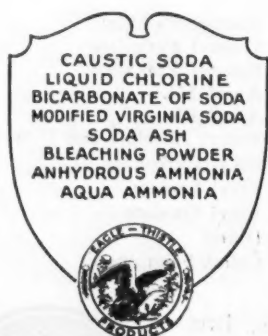


MATHIESON

Industrial
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THE Mathieson reputation for quality and uniformity is so well established that the thousands of large chemical consumers who are Mathieson customers enjoy that sense of security which can come only from dealing with a responsible source of supply.

Orders placed for EAGLE-THISTLE products will introduce you to a new standard of quality and uniformity, as well as a new conception of what organized service can mean.



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Works: Niagara Falls, N. Y., Saltville, Va.

Deal Direct with the Manufacturer

Commercial Solvents Earning \$20 a Share

First Quarter Gained 60 Per Cent Over Last Year—Results of Two New Plants That Started Operations in March Are not Reflected in First Quarter Earnings. These Are Expected to Boost Earnings to \$30 a share

Commercial Solvents Corp. reports for the first quarter of this year an increase of 60% in earnings over the corresponding quarter a year ago, and a continuation of the excellent showing made in the last quarter of 1926. Net profit was \$526,099, equal to \$4.83 a share on the 108,861 shares of no par Class B stock, against \$543,147, equal to \$4.98 a share, the preceding quarter and \$321,889, or \$2.95 a share, in the corresponding quarter a year ago. Current earnings are thus running at an annual rate of nearly \$20 a share on the capital stock after the usual generous reserves.

The most important development now under way is in brush laquers, sold in small cans for household use, which are being made by nearly all important paint manufacturers and are rapidly replacing old types of enamel and varnish.

At its recent high at 357%, Commercial Solvents Class B is the highest priced stock on the Stock Exchange, now that other millionaire issues have been split up. The stock is up about 325 points from its record low a few years ago and is up about 250 points in less than two years.

Behind this extraordinary increase in value lies one of the most important and far reaching industrial developments of recent years. Laquer paints are regarded by automobile manufacturers as having almost revolutionized the production of cars on account of the great saving in time and storage space through using Duco and other laquer paints. It has been an important factor in reducing the price of cars.

Two new plants came into production late in March and results of their operation were not included in the showing for the first quarter. They are expected, however, to add over \$1,000,000 or nearly \$10 a share to earning power this year, so that Commercial Solvents can be expected actually to earn \$30 a share in 1927. The showing, however, may be reduced by charge-offs for obsolescence.

Corn Products Co. for quarter ended March 31, reports net income \$2,737,778 after all charges and federal taxes, equivalent after 7% preferred dividend requirements, to 90 cents a share (par \$25) earned on 2,530,000 shares of common stock. This compares with \$2,718,250 or 90 cents a share in first quarter of 1926.

UNITED DYEWOOD PROFITS

Report of United Dyewood Corp. (holding company) for year ended Dec. 31, shows net profit \$153,556 after expenses, taxes, equivalent to \$3.38 a share earned on 39,500 shares of preferred stock. This compares with \$441,099 in 1925, or \$1.22 a share on 139,183 shares of common after deducting preferred dividends.

Consolidated statement of subsidiary companies of United Dyewood Corp. shows net income \$253,045 after depreciation, interest, federal taxes and reserves against \$233,911 in previous year. Profit and loss surplus totaled \$2,284,252, of which the equity of United Dyewood Corp. amounted to \$2,272,481, comparing with \$2,271,172 and \$2,256,528, respectively, in 1925.

New York Curb Market has admitted to trading: National Lead Co., approximately 103,277 additional shares of common and approximately 103,277 shares of 6 per cent. cumulative Class B preferred, both issues when, as and if issued. Carib Syndicate, Ltd., 525,000 shares of new common, par value 25 cents, when, as and if used. Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., 225,000 shares of common stock of no par value and 20,000 shares of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred of \$100 par. Paraffine Companies, Inc., approximately 371,000 shares of new common stock of no par value.

Preliminary statement of Vanadium Corp. for quarter ended March 31, shows net profit \$623,393 after depreciation, depletion and federal taxes equivalent to \$1.65 a share on 376,637 no par shares of stock and compares with \$549,839 or \$1.45 a share on 377,137 shares outstanding in first quarter of 1926. Vanadium Corp. of America declared regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable May 16 to stock of record May 1.

Notification that the deposit agreement for sub-shares of Carib Syndicate, Ltd., dated Dec. 13, 1926, was terminated at the close of business April 22, is being made by the Sub-Shares Committee, composed of Arthur H. Bunker, Chairman; Marshall W. Pask, William B. Scarborough, James K. Trimble, James A. Wilsey and Robert O. Dawson, Secretary.

NATIONAL LEAD CO. PAYS STOCK DIVIDEND

Officers of National Lead Co. were re-elected at the annual meeting. Stockholders approved increase in the company's authorized capitalization from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000. New authorization consists of \$25,000,000 of 7% cumulative Class A preferred, \$25,000,000 of 6% cumulative Class B preferred, and \$50,000,000 of common. This represents a \$25,000,000 increase in the authorized common stock, while the Class B preferred is a new issue. Stockholders also adopted proposal to eliminate provision in the charter regarding redemption of the 7% preferred, thus making that issue non-callable.

National Lead is to pay dividends of 50% in common and 50% in new 6% preferred on common stock. The new common stock is to be placed on a \$5 basis. Dividends are payable May 26 to holders of common stock of record May 2.

President E. J. Cornish of National Lead Co., made the following statement at the meeting:

"A stock dividend at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ share of 6% cumulative Class B preferred stock on common stock outstanding May 2, 1927, will be formally declared at directors meeting. At the special stockholders meeting action was taken amending the by-laws of the corporation so as to fix the dates of payment of dividends on the Class A preferred stock as the 15th of March, June, September, and December in each year, (which are the dates prescribed for the payment of dividends on preferred stock heretofore outstanding) and on the Class B preferred stock on the first of February, May, August, and November. It is intended that the first quarterly dividend on the Class B preferred stock shall be paid August 1, 1927 to holders of record July 8.

"For the benefit of common stockholders who by virtue of the stock dividend are entitled to one-half a share of Class B preferred and one-half share of common, arrangement will be made whereby the company will deliver to them in exchange for both such one-half shares one full share of Class B preferred or common stock and such stockholder may elect on the basis lots of said respective classes of stock on the New York Stock Exchange on the date of receipt of request therefor, the stockholder paying to the company or the company to pay to the stockholder, as the case may be, in cash the difference between the market price on the above basis of the said two half shares surrendered and said whole shares delivered."

NEW ALCOHOL RULING

Washington, D. C., May 2—Roy A. Haynes, Acting Commissioner of Prohibition has issued an announcement to administrators in connection with the fact that certification by applicants for permits that they have not violated the prohibition laws within one year, will no longer be required. The statement follows:

Hereafter the last paragraph of application for permit, Form 1404, containing a certificate to the effect that the applicant has not violated the National Prohibition Act, or any State law regulating the liquor traffic, within a year, will be stricken out and there will be substituted therefor the following:

If a permit is granted as applied for, I hereby pledge myself to obey all provisions of the prohibition laws and regulations relative to the business for which said permit is granted.

Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co., Kansas City, Mo., has moved to 810 Tuttle st.

Lever Brothers, Ltd., of England, report net profit of £ 4,899,966 for 1926.

NATIONAL'S NEW COLORS

National Alphasurine B. Conc. is announced by National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc. The company says it will be useful, not only to dyers of both wool and silk, but to colorers of other substances. It is very soluble, dyes level, and will be found useful in the production of bright blue shades either alone, or in combination. Product samples, with full technical information, may be obtained from any of the offices of the National.

Dyers of cotton yarn and cotton piece-goods will be interested in National Sulfur Orange G. Conc., an addition to the extensive line of National's sulfur dyes. The company says it possesses good fastness to light and washing, especially when after-treated with copper sulfate, has excellent solubility, dyes level, and has other good properties that will commend it to the serious consideration of all engaged in coloring cotton, not only for self shades, but in combination with other sulfur dyes for the production of browns, tans, etc. Owing to its marked solubility it will be found particularly useful for piece-goods dyeing in jigs and continuous dyeing machines as well as for raw stock and yarn in all types of modern pressure dyeing apparatus.



EVERY product sold by Solvay strengthens the reputation of both seller and buyer. The reason?—the maintenance of fair prices, courteous treatment, prompt service and products of well-known dependability.

Solvay Ammonium Chloride	Solvay Super Alkali
Solvay Ammonium Bicarbonate	Solvay Snowflake Crystals
Solvay Paradichlorobenzene	(Trademark Registered)
Solvay Sodium Nitrite	Solvay Laundry Soda
Solvay 58% Soda Ash	Solvay Cleansing Soda
Dense—Light	Solvay Tanners Alkali
Solvay Fluf (Extra Light Soda Ash)	Solvay Tanners Soda
Solvay 76% Caustic Soda	Solvay Liquid Caustic Soda
Solid—Flake—Ground	Solvay Calcium Chloride 73%
Solvay Caustic Potash Liquor	—75%
45%	Solvay Benzyl Chloride

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION

Alkalies and Chemical Products
Manufactured by the Solvay Process Company

40 Rector Street		New York	
Boston	Syracuse	Chicago	Indianapolis
Cincinnati	Pittsburgh	Detroit	Cleveland
Kansas City		St. Louis	Philadelphia
			Atlanta

Import Manifests

Heavy Chemicals and
Other Industrial Raw
Materials.

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK

April 20 to 26

- ACIDS**—**Anthranilic**, 10 cks., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 10 cks., Grasselli Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; **Benzic**, 1 cs., H. J. Baker & Bro., London; **Chromic**, 5 drs., 2 cs., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg; **Cresylic**, 10 drs., Tar Acid Refining Co., Liverpool; **Formic**, 168 demijohns, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg; 80 crbys., Order, Hamburg; 70 crbys., R. W. Greeff & Co., Rotterdam; **Orthosulphanilic**, 7 cks., Grasselli Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; **Oxalic**, 40 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam; 50 cks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Rotterdam; **Sulfur**, 5 bbls., American Shpg. Co., Hamburg; **Tartaric**, 307 bbls., Superfos Co., Genoa; 310 bbls., Superfos Co., Genoa; 100 kegs, Lo Curto & Funk, London.
- AETHYLENEDIBROMIDE**—41 bbls., Potash Imp'tg. Corp., Hamburg.
- ALBUMEN**—28 cs., Dodwell & Co., Shanghai; 27 cs., Nat. Bank of Commerce, Tientsin; 56 cs., Stanley, Jordan & Co., Tientsin; 112 cs., A. Hurst & Co., Tientsin; 56 cs., Importers Comm. Co., Tientsin; 50 cs., Stanley, Jordan & Co., Hankow; 55 cs., H. Hinrichs Chem. Co., Hankow; 56 cs., A. Klipstein & Co., Hankow; 36 cs., Bingham & Co., Hankow; **Blood**, (3 bgs., J. Morningstar Co., Hamburg).
- AMIDOAZO BENZENE**—19 cks., Grasselli Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam.
- AMMONIAC**—Sal, 10 cs., Manaham Chem. Co., Hamburg; 400 cks., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; 257 cks., Superfos Co., Rotterdam.
- AMMONIUM**—**Carbonate**, 40 cks., H. Hinrichs Chem. Corp., Rotterdam; **Chloride**, 72 bbls., Monmouth Chem. Corp., Hamburg.
- ANTIMONY**—21 chests, Associated Metals & Minerals Co., Hamburg; **Oxide**, 50 bbls., A. Klipstein & Co., Antwerp; 50 cks., Guaranty Trust Co., Antwerp; **Regulus**, 100 cs., W. R. Grace & Co., Hamburg; 1,000 cs., Arnhold & Co., Hankow; 250 cs., F. A. Cundill & Co., Hankow; 1,000 cs., Wah Chang Trdg. Co., Shanghai; 1,000 cs., Mitsui & Co., Shanghai; 250 cs., M. L. Van Norden, Shanghai.
- ARSENIC**—120 bbls., Brandeis, Goldschmidt Co., Antwerp; 50 cks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Corp., Hamburg; 50 drs., Pfaltz & Bauer, Hamburg; 50 cks., Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg.
- BARYUM**—**Chloride**, 100 bgs., R. W. Greeff & Co., Antwerp; 250 bgs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Antwerp.
- BARYTES**—1,000,000 kilos, Ore & Chem. Corp., Rotterdam.
- BLEACHING POWDER**—50 cs., H. Kohnstamm & Co., Liverpool.
- BONE MEAL**—500 bgs., Phillip Bauer Co., Hamburg.
- BUTYL**—**Acetate**, 260 drs., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam.
- CAMPHOR**—**Synthetic**, 180 cks., Schering & Glatz, Rotterdam; 650 cs., E. I. duPont de Nemours Co., Rotterdam; 144 cs., E. I. duPont de Nemours Co., Rotterdam.
- CHALK**—100 bgs., Cooner & Cooper, Antwerp.
- CASEIN**—1,668 bgs., T. M. Duché & Sons, Buenos Aires; 846 bgs., M. H. Grace & Co., Buenos Aires; 1,250 bgs., Atterbury Bros., Buenos Aires; 423 bgs., M. H. Grace & Co., Buenos Aires; 250 bgs., T. M. Duché & Sons, London; 155 bgs., D. C. Andrews & Co., Hamburg; 399 bgs., Karolith Corp., Bordeaux; 417 bgs., Casein Mfg. Co., Buenos Aires; 167 bgs., Casein Mfg. Co., Buenos Aires; 3,002 bgs., T. M. Duché & Sons, Buenos Aires.
- CHEMICALS**—14 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; 64 cks., 23 bgs., 1 cs., Jungmann & Co., Hamburg; 6 cs., 5 cks., 66 bbls., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Hamburg; 4 drs., Phoenix Shpg. Co., Hamburg; 93 pgs., Pfaltz & Bauer, Hamburg; 5 cs., Ciba Co., Havre; 8 cs., G. J. Wallen, London; 100 bbls., Hummel & Robinson, Bremen; 6 cs., Merck & Co., Rotterdam; 37 cks., Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Rotterdam; 4 cs., Fezandie & Sperrle, Hamburg; 1 cs., S. B. Penick & Co., Hamburg; 20 bbls., H. Falck, Hamburg; 10 drs., 3 cks., Pfaltz & Bauer, Hamburg; 153 drs., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Rotterdam; 3 cs., Merck & Co., Havre; 89 pgs., Nat. City Bank, Havre.
- CLAY**—**Burnt**, 210 bgs., H. Robinson & Co., Hull.
- COBALT METAL**—12 bbls., African Metal Co., Antwerp.
- COCHINEAL**—20 bgs., J. Lavanburg & Co., Liverpool.
- COLORS**—291 pgs., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 16 cks., Sandoz Chem. Works, Havre; 25 cks., Carbic Color & Chem. Co., Havre; 41 cks., Geigy Co., Havre; 10 cks., American Exchange Irving Trust Co., Havre; 68 cks., Ciba Co., Havre; 5 cks., American Aniline Prod., Inc., Rotterdam; 19 bbls., A. Hurst & Co., Hamburg; 4 pgs., Fezandie & Sperrle, Havre; 5 cks., Reichard, Coulston, Inc., Havre; 39 cks., Heller & Merz Co., Bremen; 2 cs., L. Uhlfelder & Co., Bremen; **Alizarine**, 403 pgs., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; **Bronze Powder**, 5 cks., B. F. Drakenfeld & Co., Bremen; **Earth**, 1 ck., A. Klipstein & Co., Antwerp; 20 cks., C. J. Osborn & Co., Hamburg; 10 cks., E. L. Bullock & Co., Rotterdam; 71 cks., C. J. Osborn & Co., Rotterdam; **Indigo**, 2 cks., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 8 cs., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam.
- DECKLAC**—2 jugs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam.
- DIBROMALPHA - AMIDOANTHRAQUIN - ONE**—37 cks., Grasselli Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam.
- DIVI DIVI**—1,700 bgs., R. Desvernine, Curacao.
- EARTH**—**Silica**, 44 bbls., International Ultramarine Works, Hamburg.
- EPSOM SALTS**—500 bgs., Innis, Speiden & Co., Hamburg; 200 bgs., Th. Goldschmidt, Bremen.
- EXTRACTS**—**Quebracho**, 1,022 bgs., J. C. Andresen & Co., Buenos Aires; 36,980 bgs., Tannin Corp., Buenos Aires.
- FULLERS EARTH**—500 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bro., London.
- GELATINE**—49 bbls., 30 kegs, 185 bgs., H. A. Sinclair, Inc., Rotterdam; 61 cs., W. E. Miller, Havre.
- GLAUBER SALTS**—125 bbls., Monmouth Chem. Corp., Hamburg.
- GLUE**—50 bgs., Gallagher & Ascher, Genoa; 200 bgs., S. Isaacs & Co., Rotterdam; 300 bgs., J. J. Shore & Co., Newcastle; 230 bgs., G. H. Hemmel, Hull; 25 bgs., Gallagher & Ascher, Liverpool.
- GLYCERIN**—4 bbls., C. L. Huisking, Inc., Rotterdam.
- GRAPHITE**—1,184 bbls., Order, Colombo; 100 bbls., Paterson, Boardman & Knapp, Colombo; 50 bbls., National City Bank, Marseilles; 200 bgs., N. Y. Trust Co., Colombo.
- GUAIACOL**—3 cs., Heyden Chem. Corp., Hamburg.
- GUMS**—210 bgs., Standard Bank of So. Africa, Singapore; **Arabic**, 50 bgs., Industrial Tr. Co., Port Sudan; 500 bgs., Thurston & Braidich, Port Sudan; 255 bgs., T. M. Duché & Sons, Port Sudan; **Chicle**, 21 bgs., Thurston & Braidich, Vera Cruz; 37 bbls., H. Triest & Co., Vera Cruz; 469 bbls., Chicle Development Co., Vera Cruz; **Damar**, 50 cs., L. C. Gillespie & Sons, Singapore; 150 bgs., Jaeger & Co., Singapore; 100 bgs., Standard Bank of South Africa, Singapore; **Gamboge**, 1 cs., American Express Co., London; **Karaya**, 73 bgs., F. Vilet & Co., Bombay; **Sandarac**, 6 bgs., E. M. Javitz & Co., Marseilles; **Tragacanth**, 5 cs., Orbic Products Trdg. Co., Southampton; **Yacca**, 739 bgs., S. Winterbourne & Co., Port Adelaide; 225 bgs., Nat. Bank of Commerce, Port Adelaide; 450 bgs., Baring Bros. & Co., Port Adelaide.
- IRON OXIDE**—5 cs., Mallinckrodt Chem. Works, Rotterdam; 10 cks., I. Lee Smith & Co., Liverpool; 21 cks., Wishnick, Tupper, Inc., Liverpool; 200 bbls., C. J. Osborn & Co., Malaga; 100 bbls., Hummel & Robinson, Malaga; 30 bbls., A. Kramer & Co., Malaga; 350 bbls., C. K. Williams & Co., Malaga; 50 cks., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam.
- KAOLIN**—14 bbls., International Ultramarine Works, Hamburg.
- LITHOPONE**—60 cks., B. Moore & Co., Rotterdam.
- MAGNESITE CALCINED**—62 bbls., Innis, Speiden & Co., Rotterdam; 1,200 bgs., Innis, Speiden & Co., Rotterdam.
- MAGNESIUM**—**Metal**, 5 cs., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg; **Oxide**, 40 cks., Order, Hamburg.
- METHANOL**—474 drs., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam.
- MYROBALANS**—5,657 pkts., National City Bank, Calcutta.
- NAPHTHALENE**—350 bgs., White Tar Co., Antwerp.
- OCHRE**—65 cks., C. K. Williams & Co., Marseilles; 200 cks., Scott L. Libby Corp., Marseilles; 100 cks., Wishnick, Tupper, Inc., Marseilles; 50 cks., J. H. Furman, Bordeaux; 36 cks., Reichard, Coulston, Inc., Marseilles; 60 cks., J. Lee Smith & Co., Marseilles.
- OILS**—**Coconut**, 2,150,607 lbs., Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Manila; 2,230,708 lbs., Philippine Ref. Corp., Manila; **Cod**, 100 drs., Mitsui & Co., Kobe; 180 cks., Nat. Oil Products Co., St. Johns; 150 bbls., R. Badcock & Co., Hull; 100 bbls., Nat. Oil Products Co., Hull; 100 bbls., Fontana Bros., Hull; 42 cks., R. Badcock & Co., St. Johns; **Cod Liver**, 25 bbls., Osia Drug Co., Rotterdam; 50 cs., Schieffelin & Co., Oslo; 25 bbls., R. Badcock & Co., Liverpool; **Haarlem**, 25 cs., Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam; **Linsseed**, 100 bbls., McDonagh & Son, Rotterdam; **Mineral**, 50 drs., Schliemann Co., Hamburg; **Olive**, 500 cs., Cellas, Inc., Lehigh; 200 cs., F. Romeo & Co., Lehigh; 150 cs., T. Pipitone, Lehigh; 100 cs., N. P. Monahan & Co., Lehigh; 100 cs., Unger & Co., Lehigh; 60 cs., P. Pastene & Co., Lehigh; 150 cs., A. Protta & Co., Lehigh; 50 cs., M. Blau, Lehigh; 50 cs., S. Marino & Co., Lehigh; 350 cs., A. Morici & Co., Lehigh; 50 cs., G. Brunella, Lehigh; 75 cs., Ghelardi Co., Genoa; 300 cs., Latorraca Bros., Lehigh; 1,080 cs., F. Romeo & Co., Lehigh; 155 cs., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Lehigh; 125 cs., Nicelle Olive Oil Co., Nice; 830 cs., Caldwell & Co., Genoa; 100 cs., I. De Luccia, Genoa; 120 cs., Ettora Penna, Genoa; 100 cs., Gallagher & Ascher, Genoa; 50 cs., D. Duarnieri, Genoa; 200 cs., R. Cascardo, Genoa; 75 cs., A. De Luca, Genoa; 50 cs., L. De Bellis, Genoa; 100 cs., Caffera & Hencacci, Genoa; 250 cs., Scalfani Bros., Genoa; 230 cs., P. Pastene & Co., Genoa; 300 cs., G. Matalone, Genoa; 250 cs., I. Scaramelli & Co., Genoa; 100 cs., I. Reimond, Genoa; 100 cs., B. Bendin, Genoa; 100 cs., Malinelli Giannini & Bro., Genoa; 100 cs., I. Kurtz & Son, Genoa; 200 cs., I. Paternelli & Co., Genoa; 200 cs., G. Roscigno & Bro., Genoa; 50 bbls., Yohalem & Diamond, Genoa; **Palm**, 81 cks., W. & A. Leaman Co., Liverpool; 39 cks., African & Eastern Trdg. Corp., Hamburg; **Paperead**, 75 bbls., Fontana Bros., Hull; 380 drs., Mitsui & Co., Kobe; **Saem**, 50 bbls., Rowing & Co., Glasgow; **Sulfur**, 200 bbls., Brower & Co., Messina; 200 bbls., H. W. Peabody & Co., Naples; **Wood**, 114 bbls., T. R. Bondy, Hamburg; 700 bbls., Mitsui & Co., Hankow; 100 drs., Paterson, Boardman & Knapp, Shanghai; 81 bbls., I. R. Bondy, London.
- PHENYL METHYLPROPANOL**—20 cks., H. Mate & Co., Rotterdam.
- POTASSIUM SALTS**—134 cks., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg; 107 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; **Bicarbonate**, 60 cks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Rotterdam; **Phosphate**, 1 ck., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Rotterdam; **Sulfate**, 23 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam.

terdam; Caustic, 300 drs., A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; 30 cks., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg; Chlorate, 2,075 cks., Uniform Chem. Products Co., Hamburg; Chloride, 40 drs., Bladiac, Inc., Antwerp; Muriate, 1,050 bgs., Potash Syndicate, Antwerp; 500 bgs., Potash Imp'tg. Corp., Hamburg; 800 bgs., French Potash Syndicate, Antwerp; Nitrate, 204 bgs., National City Bank, Hamburg

PERMANGANATE—200 drs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Antwerp

PUMICE STONE—Lump, 5,075 bgs., R. J. Waddell & Co., Canneto Lipari; 12 cks., J. H. Rhoades & Co., Canneto Lipari; 10 cks., R. J. Waddell & Co., Canneto Lipari; 50 bgs., C. B. Chrystal & Co., Canneto Lipari; 15 cks., Weiss Fwdg. Co., Canneto Lipari; Powder, 250 bgs., Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Canneto Lipari; Powder, 250 bgs., Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Canneto Lipari; 300 bgs., C. B. Chrystal & Co., Canneto Lipari; 100 bgs., National Pumice Stone Co., Canneto Lipari

QUICKSILVER—50 flasks, Leghorn Trdg. Co., Leghorn; 250 flasks, C. L. Huisking & Co., Leghorn

ROSIN—100 bbls., J. C. Francesconi & Co., Hamburg

SHELLAC—300 bgs., H. W. Peabody & Co., Calcutta; 91 bgs., 26 cs., A. Hurst & Co., Rotterdam; 125 bgs., W. Zinsser & Co., Calcutta; 500 bgs., Rogers, Pyatt Shellac Co., Calcutta; 100 bgs., Merkle & Co., Calcutta; 150 bgs., Mitsui & Co., Calcutta; 250 bgs., E. D. Sassoon & Co., Calcutta; 413 bgs., Ralli Bros., Calcutta; 50 bgs., American Exchange Irving Trust Co., Calcutta; 70 bgs., A. Hurst & Co., Hamburg; 208 bgs., 122 cs., Ralli Bros., London; Garnet, 250 bgs., H. W. Peabody & Co., Calcutta; Seedlac, 300 bgs., Order, Calcutta; Sticklac, 420 bgs., F. B. Ross & Co., Singapore; 140 bgs., E. E. Androvette, Singapore

SODIUM SALTS—Cyanide, 560 cans, C. Hardy, Inc., Havre; Peroxide, 1 cs., J. F. Baker Co., Hamburg; Phosphate, 134 cks., Innis, Speiden & Co., Antwerp; 5 cks., Moore & Munger, London; 175 cks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Rotterdam; Silico Fluoride, 102 bgs., Superfos Co., Oslo; Sulfate, 125 cks., H. Hinrichs Chem. Co., Rotterdam; Sulfite, 10 drs., H. Hinrichs Chem. Corp., Rotterdam

SUMAC—350 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Palermo

TARTAR—159 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Valparaiso; 7 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Talcahuano; 402 bgs., Tartar Chem. Works, Marseilles; 500 bgs., C. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles; 39 cks., Tartar Chem. Works, Naples; 25 cs., Tartar Chem. Works, Leghorn

ULTRAMARINE VIOLET—10 bbls., Heller & Merz, Hamburg

WAX—Bees, 8 bgs., C. W. Jacobs & Allison, Alexandria; 4 seroons, Porcella Vicini & Co., Monte Cristi; 60 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Valparaiso; 20 pgs., T. Norton & Co., Santos; 31 bgs., Smith & Nichols, Smyrna; 113 bgs., Strohmeier & Arpe, Smyrna; 8 bgs., D. Steengrafe, Tampio; 38 bgs., Strohmeier & Arpe, Marseilles; 13 bgs., Ricart & Co., Santo, Domingo; 160 bgs., Arkell & Douglas, Delagoa Bay; Canauba, 100 bgs., Arkell & Douglas, Pernambuco; Vegetable, 200 cs., Strohmeier & Arpe, Kobe; 16 bgs., D. Steengrafe, Cristobal

WOOL GREASE—170 bgs., Pfaltz & Bauer, Bremen; 100 bbls., A. Klipstein & Co., Bremen; 10 bbls., Hummel & Robinson, Hull; 60 bbls., Pfaltz & Bauer, Liverpool; 10 bbls., Gerhard & Hey, Liverpool

ZINC—Carbonate, 27 cks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Rotterdam; Oxide, 50 bbls., Innis, Speiden & Co., Antwerp; Sulfide, 2 cks., Claudins Ash, Son & Co., London

PHILADELPHIA IMPORTS

April 13 to 20

ACID—Cresylic, 50 drms., Order, Hamburg; Formic, 84 demi johns, Odrer, Hamburg; 74 carboys, Kali Mfg. Co., Hamburg

ALCOHOL—Menthyl, 102 drms., Order, Rotterdam

AMMONIA—Muriate, 254 cks., Order, Rotterdam

AMMONIAC—Sal, 33 cs., Order, Hamburg

BARYTES—250 bgs., Paul Uhlich & Co., Bremen

BUTYLAMINE—1 cs., W. Hampton, Jr. & Co., Rotterdam

CALCIUM—Chloride, 32 drms., Order, Rotterdam

CHALK—1600 bgs., Order, Antwerp; Block, 500 tons, Brown Bros. & Co., London; Crude, 500 tons, Brown Bros. & Co., London

CHEMICALS—30 cks., Order, Rotterdam; 246 drms., E. H. Bailey & Co., London; 250 bgs., Order, Rotterdam; 37 cks., Order, Hamburg; 173 demi johns, Order, Hamburg; 135 cs., Order, Hamburg; 10 bbls., Order, Hamburg; 300 kgs., Order, Hamburg

CHLORATE—Kalium, 2,000 cks., American Exchange Irving Trust Co., Hamburg

CLAY—520,000 kilos, Enterprise White Clay Corp., Hamburg

FLUORSPAR—140,240 kilos, American Exchange Irving Trust Co., Barcelona

GLYCERINE—60 drms., Order, Antwerp; 20 cks., Order, Havre; Crude, 31 drms., Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., Rotterdam

GREASE—Wool, 15 bbls., J. W. Hartzell, Antwerp; 100 bbls., Kidder, Peabody Acceptance Corp., Antwerp; 50 bbls., T. G. Cooper & Co., Bremen

GUM—Copal, 200 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Inc., Holmewood, Fowey

CHINA—282 tons, John W. Higman Co., Inc., New York, Holmewood, Fowey; 73 tons, Baltimore & Ohio railroad, Holmewood, Fowey; 42 tons, John Richardson Co., Holmewood, Fowey; 54.7 tons, Baltimore & Ohio railroad, Fowey; 85 tons, John Richardson Co., Holmewood, Fowey; 144 tons, John B. Moors & Co., Holmewood, Fowey; 716 tons, Paper Makers' Import Co., Holmewood, Fowey

CREOLYT—80 casks, 47,344 lbs., Jungman & Co., Inc., New York, Westpool, Hamburg

MAGUEY—150 bales, Macleod, & Co., Inc., New York, Steel Traveler, Cebu

ORE—Iron, 20,000 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Svealand, Cruz Grande; 11,000 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Santore, Daiquiri

MANGANESE—7,734 tons Wilbur F. Splice & Co., Romera, Poti; 1,200 tons, W. R.

POTASH—159 casks, 119,698 lbs., Parsons & Petit, New York, Westpool, Hamburg; Grace & Co., Curaca, Coquimbo; 54 bbls., 58,612 lbs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Westpool, Hamburg

PYRITES—6725 tons, Davisson Chemical Co., Wnsaldo S. Giorgio II., Huelva

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to users of industrial
ALCOHOL
(all formulas)

IN industrial operations requiring alcohol it is evident that the excellence of results secured from the formulas depends upon the uniform quality of the alcohol.

This matter of adhering to a strict standard of quality is an outstanding feature of the alcohol produced under the Amersol brand. As a matter of fact, it is simplified by the existence of five extensive plants, each equipped with the highest types of producing equipment.

The "local warehouse" system for distributing Amersol Alcohol and allied products, has proved highly satisfactory to consumers. It entirely eliminates delays which might otherwise hold up your production.

There is an Amersol warehouse and branch sales office conveniently close to you. When in need of alcohol or related products we will make it to your advantage to consult the nearest Amersol office.

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Chicago Office
332 So. Michigan Ave.

SODA—Nitrate, 205 bags, R. W. Greeff & Co., New York, Kolsmaren, Oslo.
2200 bags, Wessel, Duvall & Co., Induna, Antofagasta.
5,000 tons, W. R. Grace & Co., Curaca, Iquique.
1,000 tons, W. R. Grace & Co., Curaca, Pisagua.

GUM—Copal, 200 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Antwerp; Ester, 25 pkgs., O. G. Hempstead & Son, Rotterdam

KAOLIN—200,000 kilos, Enterprise White Clay Corp., Hamburg

LINSEED—13,021 bgs., Louis Dreyfus & Co., Ltd., Sante Fe; 28,772 bgs., Louis Dreyfus & Co., Ltd., Buenos Aires

LITHOPONE—40 cks., American Metals Corps., Antwerp

MAGNESIUM—Chloride, 184 drs., Brown Bros. & Co., Hamburg

MANURE—Chemical, 28 bgs., Hosea Waterer, London; 23 bgs., Henry A. Dreer, Inc., London

MEAL—Bone, 552 bgs., Order, Hamburg

MOSS—Peat, 150 bls., Penrice & Co., Bremen

MYROBALANS—1,360 bgs., Standard Bank of So. Africa Ltd., Bombay

OIL—Olive, 2 cs., General Shipping & Trading Co., Palermo; 355 cs., Order, Genoa; 20 cs. L. Salvato, Naples; 1 cs., Order, Naples; 250 cs., Order, Leghorn; Palm, 56 cks., African & Eastern Trading Co., Inc., Hamburg; 28 cks., African & Eastern Co., Inc., Hamburg; Palm Kernel, 5 bbls., Order, London; Sulfur Olive, 75 bbls., Order, Leghorn

ORE—Chrome, 1,000 tons, W. R. Grace & Co., Bombay; Manganese, 1,500 tons., E. J. Lavino & Co., Calcutta; 500 tons, Order, Calcutta

OXIDE—Zinc, 75 bbls., Philipp Bros., Inc., Antwerp

PERCORITE—Natrium, 50 cs., Order, Rotterdam

PHOSPHORUS—Trichloride, 44 bottles, Order, Hamburg

POTASH—37 cks., T. G. Cooper & Co., Bremen; Carbonate, 16 bbls., Brown Bros & Co., Hamburg; Caustic, 90 drs., Superfos Co., Inc., Hamburg; Kainit, 31,020 kilos, Potash Importing Corp., Hamburg; Muriate, 500 bgs., Potash Importing Corp., Hamburg; 2,000 bgs., Potash Importing Corp., Hamburg; Nitrate, 100 bbls., Order, Dunkirk; Sulfate, 300 bgs., Order, Hamburg

SALTS—Epsom, 500 bgs., Monmouth Chemical Co., Bremen; Glauber, 500 bgs., Order, Hamburg

SODA—Caustic, 50 drs., Order, Hamburg
SODIUM—Fluoride, 407 bbls., Order, Copenhagen; Phosphate, 33 cks., Order, Rotterdam; 134 cks., Innis, Speiden & Co., Antwerp; Prussiate, 16 cs., Order, Rotterdam; Sulfide, 153 drs., Order, Rotterdam

WHITING—1,427 bgs., Order, Antwerp

IMPORTS AT NEW ORLEANS

April 15th to 22nd.

BENZINE—7841 tons, N. O. Refining Co., Curacao.

COPRA—371 bgs., E. E. Johnston, Livingston

EPSOM SALTS—500 bgs., Order, Bremen

GUM—Chicle, 151 bls., W. Wrigley Co., Port Barrios; 4 Bales E. E. Johnston, Livingston; 2 Bales, Gordon Gum Co., Belize.

GLUCOSE—420 bbls., Order, Liverpool

MOLASSES—1,727,650 gals., Dungan, Molasses Co., San Pedro; 760,342 Gallons, Penick & Ford, Banes.

ROSIN—1,000 bbls., Order, Pernambuco

IMPORTS AT SAN FRANCISCO

April 9 to 16

BARYTES—174 casks, American Trust Co., Rotterdam; 150 bags, Order, Rotterdam.

CHEMICALS—279 casks, Order, Rotterdam; 76 drums, American-Holland Line, Rotterdam.

COPRA—448 sacks, Balfour, Guthrie & Co., Suva; 2981 sacks, Great Pacific Co., Suva; 2853 sacks, Atkins, Kroll & Co., Suva.

DRIED BLOOD—2150 bags, Order Montevideo.

EXTRACT—Quebracho, 2 bags, S. H. Frank & Co., Buenos Aires; 2450 bags, Tannin Corp., Buenos Aires.

GLYCERINE—100 casks, Hercules Powder Co., Rotterdam; 25 drums, S. L. Jones & Co., Manila.

OCHRE—85 packages, Marshall Dill, Marselles.

OIL—Wood, 300 tons, W. R. Grace & Co., Hongkong.

PITCH—127 drums, S. M. Haslett, Manzanillo.

EXPORTS AT NEW YORK

ACETONE—160 drs., Mar 11, London; 8 drs., April 8, Buenos Aires

ACIDS—Acetic, 5 drs., April 14, Progreso; Carbolic, 10 kgs., April 9, La Guaira; Citric, 20 kgs., April 4, Tampico; Glacial Acetic, 10 crbys., April 4, Tampico; 61 bbls., April 4, Vera Cruz; Hydroyamic, 3 cyl., April 4, Vera Cruz; Sulfuric, 3 drs., March 15, Cartagena; 30 crbys., March 17, St. Thomas

ALCOHOL—10 bbls., March 17, St. Thomas

AMMONIUM—Anhydrous, 50 cyl., April 4, Vera Cruz; 34 cyl., March 30, Buenos Aires; 80 cyl., April 8, Buenos Aires; Sulfate, 224 bgs., March 17, St. Kitts

AMYL—Acetate, 12 drs., March 15, Melbourne

BUTYL—Acetate, 24 drs., March 15, Sydney

CALCIUM—Carbide, 200 drs., April 9, Pto. Cabello; 1,760 drs., April 4, Tampico; 90 drs., April 4, Progreso; 50 drs., April 1, Sanchez; Arsenate, 10 cks., April 4, Tampico; 100 drs., March 17, Tutigua

DIBUTYL PHTHALATE—7 drs., March 15, Sydney

DIMETROCHLORBENZOL—35 drs., March 25, Rotterdam

DYESTUFF—9 cks., March 18, Quayaquil; 15 cks., April 4, Vera Cruz

FERTILIZER—445 bgs., March 18, Port Limon; 18 bgs., April 11, Pto. Mexico

LINSEED OILCAKE—5,914 bgs., April 8, Antwerp; 4,164 bgs., April 9, Belfort; 1,340 bgs., April 1, Antwerp

LITHOPONE—40 bbls., April 8, London

MAGNESIUM—Carbonate, 2 bgs., April 9, La Guaira; Oxide, 8 bbls., April 8, London; Sulfite, 100 kgs., March 15, Pto. Colombia; 10 kgs., April 1, Puerto Plata

OILS—Aniline, 4 drs., March 15, Melbourne; Neatsfoot, 10 drs., April 8, Barcelona

ROSIN—262 bls., April 9, Paragaua; 71 bbls., April 11, Para; 40 bbls., April 11, Ceara; 100 bbls., April 11, Cabedillo; 150 bbls., April 11, Natal; 25 bls., March 19, Ponta Delgada

SALTPETRE—10 bgs., April 4, Progreso

SOAP—284 cks., March 22, Yokohama; 1,500 cks., April 11, Pto Mexico; 1,300 cks., April 4, Progreso; 500 cks., April 4, Vera Cruz; 435 cks., April 11, London

SODA—Caustic, 950 cks., April 11, Ceara; 3,592 drs., March 22, Kobe; 12 cs., March 18, Port Limon; 50 drs., April 4, Tampico; 80 drs., April 4, Vera Cruz

ULTRAMARINE BLUE—12 cks., March 15, Cartagena

ZINC OXIDE—300 bbls., April 6, Rotterdam; 50 bbls., April 6, Rotterdam; 10 kgs., March 15, Cartagena; 10 kgs., March 15, Pto Colombia; 15 kgs., March 15, Santa Marta; 200 bbls., April 9, Manchester; 30 kegs, April 11, Santos; 280 bbls., April 11, London; 100 bbls., March 19, Barcelona

Fire at Briggs Mfg. Co.'s Harper plant was caused by the breaking of an electric light which ignited lacquer and caused an explosion which spread the fire immediately throughout the plant, according to John H. French, president. About six employees were seriously injured and one killed. Property loss is placed at about \$2,000,000 by Mr. French, but is entirely covered by insurance. Total insurance carried by the company is \$20,000,000. All jigs and dies were saved.

ERROR

The advertisement of R. W. Greeff & Co. in the April 21 issue specifying etyl-methyl-ketone should have appeared as manufactured by Norwich Chemical Co., East Smethport, Pa.

MERZ ON DYES

(Continued from page 643)

but on cooling will crystallize out and show a distinct sediment, while another color will show no apparent sediment. Yet, if we filter the solutions, we find an equal weight of undissolved color in both cases. It's there, but you don't see it. Sometimes this is due to the fact that one product is purer than the other, and purer products generally show a greater tendency to crystallize than do the more impure products. The latter separate in mushy form.

It is so often stated that a group of colors is faster than another. The acid colors are held up as a shining example. Indigo is considered one of the fastest colors known. It is a vat color which, when developed, is really a pigment in and on the fiber. For some purposes it is converted into an acid dye by sulfonation. Then it is no longer fast. In fact, it is quite fugitive. Now, one of the theories to explain the process of dyeing is solid solution of the dye in the fiber. Possibly this may account for the difference in behavior of the sulfonated indigo as compared with unsulfonated indigo. This is merely a venturesome guess.

Often the method of applying the color has more bearing on the fastness than the selection of the dye. This is true in the case of some lakes. Eosin, which is ordinarily not a fast color, can, by special manipulation, be converted into lakes of rather unusual permanence.

Dutch production of benzol has been tripled since 1922 and is almost exclusively made by one interest. Staatsmijnen (Government coal mines) in Limburg at Heerlen on the German border. The annual production of this firm amounts to 6,000 tons which is almost entirely exported as there is only small demand for it in Holland.

Russia's rosin factory in Nizhni-Novgorod Province has a capacity of 150,000 poods of rosin (pood-36.1 pounds) and 40,000 poods of turpentine. Experiments have shown that the quality of the rosin is such that it may be used not only for soaps and varnishes, but also for high grade paper sizing.

Factory for the production of linseed oil in Brazil, erected in 1926, by Cia Carioca Industrial at Rua Idalina Senra No. 39, Rio de Janeiro, is now running, and has a daily capacity of 10 tons of flaxseed.

SALES OF INTERMEDIATES

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

May 2—Tariff Commission which published preliminary figures on the domestic production and sales of dyes and synthetic organic chemicals has issued a supplementary statement and table showing the production and sales of the principal coal-tar intermediates for 1926. The total output of intermediates in 1926 was 229,549,000 pounds, compared with 210,699,779 pounds in 1925. Sales in 1926 totaled 86,895,000 pounds, valued at \$18,976,000, or a unit value of 21.8 cents. This is a slight increase by quantity and 4 per cent decline in value from the previous year, when they amounted to 86,066,651 pounds, valued at \$19,756,200, or 23 cents per pound.

George Eastman of Rochester, N. Y., head of Eastman Kodak Co., has given \$1,500,000 to establish a dental, tonsil and adenoid clinic in London, similar to one he established in Rochester.

Dr. Burkhardt, head of the Rochester clinic, is now in London making arrangements for the new project, which will be known as Eastman Dental Clinic. Completion in two years is expected.

"Chemistry" is the title of a paper by Dr. Charles H. Hertz, advisor the Chemical Foundation.

Th. Goldschmidt Corp.

68 Beaver St. 608 So. Dearborn St.
New York, N. Y. Chicago, Ill.

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CERTIFIED
CHEMICALS**

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192 Worth St., New York

PROFIT IN FERTILIZER

While American Agricultural Chemical Co., has ample capital, says "Wall Street News", for the next few years, there is little that can be looked for in the way of continued and material improvement in the company's earnings in the fertilizer industry. As explained by a close student of the company, next year may show a return to fairly substantial income, this may be followed by a period of small profit, and this condition of erratic earnings that will not allow stockholders to receive any dividends may be projected through the ensuing five years.

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Patents

Latest Issues Covering
Chemical Products and
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TO SECURE COPIES OF PATENTS

U. S., 10c U. S. Patent Office, Washington. British, draft on London, one shilling, British Patent Office, 25 Southampton Bldgs., Chancery Lane, W. C. 2, London. French, one franc, Minister of Commerce & Industry, Paris. German, draft on Berlin, one mark, German Patent Office, Berlin.
Application date appears with each patent.

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Issued April 12, 1927

1,623,985.—Concrete Block Composition. M. E. Von Mach Jr., Detroit. Apr. 13, 1922.
1,624,034.—Vaporizing Liquids, apparatus. A. Schnieder, Kelheim, Germany, assignor, Niederbayerische Cellulosewerke. Apr. 8, 1925.
1,624,037.—Defloculating and Emulsifying apparatus. E. A. Butler, Buffalo, assignor, Colloidal Equipment Corp., New York. Apr. 30, 1925.
1,624,055.—Dirt and Grease Cleaning Composition. J. Lennenberg, Baltimore. Feb. 20, 1926

1, 24,066.—Condensing Apparatus. A. O. Petersen, Altona/Elbe, Germany, assignor, N. V. Dederlandsche Installatie Maatschappij Therna Amsterdam. May 20, 1925.
1,624,082.—Resins and process. C. O. Terwilliger, Beacon, N. Y., assignor, Fritz v. Briesen, trustee, New York. June 29, 1923.
1,624,083.—Carbon Removing Mechanism for Stills. J. M. Wadsworth, Fort Worth, Tex. Dec. 27, 1921.
1,624,088.—Gum Chicle Composition. A. Biddle, Trenton, N. J., assignor, United Products Corp. May 11, 1926.
1,624,089.—Insect Lime and process. A. Biddle, Trenton, N. J., assignor, United Products Corp. June 24, 1926.
1,624,147.—Preparing Alkali Metal Cyanides. R. W. Poindexter, Jr., Los Angeles, and P. T. Dolley, assignors, California Cyanide Co., Inc., New York. Apr. 17, 1925.
1,624,155.—Tobacco Wax and process. S. Amster, Richmond, Ky. Mar. 12, 1925.
1,624,162.—Converting Hafnium and Zirconium Phosphates, process. J. H. de Boer, Eindhoven, Holland, assignor, N. V. Philips' Gloeilampenfabriken. June 19, 1925.
1,624,172.—Recovering Metals from Solutions, process. G. J. Levy, assignor, Hollywood Chemical Co., Los Angeles. Dec. 23, 1925.
1,624,195.—Producing Phosphate Fertilizer. U. Wedge, Ardmore, Pa., assignor, I. P. Thomas & Son Co., Camden, N. J. Feb. 7, 1923.

1,624,206.—Extracting Hydrocarbons from Gas. A. P. Bjerregaard, Okmulgee, assignor, Doherty Research Co., New York. Jan. 17, 1922.

1,624,281.—Producing Arsenic Compounds. E. E. Rushton, Madison, Wis. May 28, 1924.

1,624,296.—Treating Sugar. H. C. Welle, Crockett, Calif. Oct. 1, 1923.

1,624,358.—Preservation of Oils. F. W. Nitardy, Brooklyn, assignor, E. R. Squibb and Sons, New York. Jan. 21, 1924.

1, 24,371.—Drying Machine. S. A. Staeger, Pittsburgh, assignor, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., May 4, 1925.

1,624,382.—Water Softening Apparatus. K. W. Bartlett, Hammond, Ind. June 7, 1920.

1,624,385.—Recovering Solids from Press Liquids, apparatus. H. E. Bergen, Berkeley, Calif. Nov. 2, 1925.

1,624,398.—Fire Extinguishing Composition. F. L. Dunlap, Chicago, and N. T. Ewer, Swarthmore, Pa., assignors, Amdyco Corp., New York. Apr. 21, 1926.

1,624,401.—Brisant Explosive. B. J. Fluerschheim, Fllet, England. Oct. 9, 1924.
1,624,460.—Depolarizer for Batteries. G. W. Armstrong, Fremont, Or., assignor, National Carbon Co., Inc. Feb. 28, 1925.
1,624,600.—Colored Vapor Signal. T. G. Hitt, Seattle. Dec. 24, 1926.

1,624,625.—Desulphurizing Coal, Water, etc. E. Raffloer, Duisberg, Germany, assignor one half, W. W. Leuchtenberg, New York. Jan. 3, 1925.

1,624,637.—Dyestuffs and Process. F. Straub, and H. Schneider, assignors, Society of Chemical Industry in Basle, Basle, Switzerland. Mar. 6, 1925.

1,624,638.—Resin and Process. C. O. Termilliger, Beacon, N. Y. July 5, 1923.

1,624,692.—Making Gasoline. H. Thomas, Ridley Park, Pa., assignor, Sun Oil Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Aug. 12, 1925.

1,624,710.—Carbonized Article and process. J. Beckwith, Eugene, Ore. Aug. 18, 1924.

1,624,711.—Water Softening Reagent and Process. A. S. Behrman, Chicago, assignor, General Zeolite Co. Oct. 1, 1921.

1,624,717.—Treating Fiber Bearing Materials. N. K. Davis, San Francisco, Dec. 16, 1924.

1,624,723.—Vulcanization Accelerator. H. W. Elley and D. H. Powers, Wilmington, assignors, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. Dec. 2, 1924.

1,624,724.—Rubber Composition and method. H. W. Elley, assignor, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. May 5, 1926.

1,624,769.—Removal of Water from Peat. O. Soederlund and T. Boberg, Clapham, Park, and N. Testrup, Westminster, assignors, Techno-Chemical Laboratories Ltd. London. Sept. 30, 1924.

1,624,778.—Converting Heavy Petroleum Hydrocarbons. R. Cross, Kansas City, Mo., assignor, Gasoline Products Co., New York. Oct. 20, 1923.

1,624,783.—Polishing Composition. A. B. Fisher, New York. Apr. 14, 1924.

1,624,810-2.—Concentrating Dilute Acetic Acid. H. Suida, Modling, Austria. June 18, 1924, June 23, 1923, and Feb. 9, 1926.

1,624,847.—Atomizing Fluids. C. L. Riley, North Plainfield, N. J., assignor, Industrial Associates Inc., New York. Feb. 3, 1925.

1,624,848.—Treating Oils. W. O. Snelling, Allentown, Pa., assignor, Gasoline Products Co., Inc., New York. May 5, 1915.
1,624,865.—Tank Car Cleaning Device. F. E. Freel, O. May 2, 1922.

1, 24,889.—Treating Hydrocarbons. W. M. Cross, Kansas City, Mo., assignor, Gasoline Products Co. June 1, 1915.

BRITISH PATENTS

Issued March 16, 1927.

264,464.—Sodium Sulfide.—I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt. Dec. 6, 1926.

264,466.—Urea Formaldehyde Condensation Products. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Dec. 10, 1926.

264,476.—Distilling Lubricating Oils. L. Steinschneider, Brunn, Czechoslovakia. Dec. 23, 1926.

264,480.—Calcium Nitrate. Norsk Hydro-Elektrisk Kvaestofaktieselskab, Oslo. Jan. 4, 1927.

264,492.—Red Lead Paints. A. Franke, Hamburg. Jan. 10, 1927.

264,496.—Bituminous Emulsions. Soc. Anon. La Trinidad, Paris. Jan. 11, 1927.

264,500.—Solitting Acetylene, Hydrocarbon A. G. fuer Chemische Produkte, Berlin. Jan. 12, 1927.

264,502.—Dibenzanthrone Dyes. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Jan. 12, 1927.

264,503.—Alkylpyrazoleanthrones. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Jan. 12, 1927.

264,520.—Phosphorous and Phosphoric Acid. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Jan. 14, 1927.

264,530.—Carbazole Quinones. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Jan. 15, 1927.

264,535.—Concentrating and Distilling Hydrogen Peroxide. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Jan. 17, 1927.

264,536.—Straining Liquids, apparatus. A. France, Liege, Belgium. Jan. 17, 1927.

264,549.—Distilling Hydrocarbons, apparatus. R. B. Millard, E. J. Atkinson, C. D. Coulter and Southwestern Engineering Corp., Los Angeles. Aug. 19, 1925.

264,550.—Oolmerized Itaconic Acid. E. Hope, Oxford. Oct. 26, 1925.

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264,558.—Acetic Acid. H. Dreyfus. London. June 13, 1925.
 264,561.—Benzoyl-Alpha-Aminoanthraquinones. Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen. Oct. 10, 1925.
 264,569.—Lead Chloride. S. C. Smith, London. July 21, 1925.
 264,591.—Dehydrating Coal Tar. J. N. Hazeldon, New Malden, Surrey. Oct. 21, 1925.
 264,601.—Urea Aldehyde Condensation Products. H. V. Potter and J. W. Crump, Birmingham and Damard Lacquer Co., Ltd., Westminster. Oct. 23, 1925.
 264,631.—Isodibenzanthrone Dyes. Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen, Germany. Nov. 19, 1925.
 264,633.—Cooling Granular Materials. Unco Co. Ltd. and P. B. Benkert, London. Nov. 20, 1925.
 264,673.—Vulcanizing India Rubber. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Feb. 15, 1926.
 264,674.—Aldehyde Amine Condensation Products. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Feb. 15, 1926.
 264,682.—Vulcanizing India Rubber. British Dyestuffs Corp. C. J. Cronshaw, and W. J. S. Naunton, Manchester. Mar. 1, 1926.
 264,711.—Calcium Sulphate Cements. P. Cadre, Paris. May 7, 1926.
 264,724.—Sodium Monoxide. Roesslacher & Hasslacher Chemical Co., New York. June 7, 1926.
 264,735.—Column Stills. C. Still and A. Kuhn, Recklinghausen, Germany. July 20, 1926.

GERMAN PATENTS

Issued March 24, 1927.

440,324.—Removing Carbon Dioxide from Gases by Means of Ammonia. Bamag-Meguini A. G., Berlin. Aug. 28, 1925.
 440,568.—Finely Crystallized Lead Azide, etc. A. G. Lignose, Berlin. Sept. 15, 1921.
 440,334.—Separating Nitrosylchlorides from Chlorine. Dr. W. Dominik, Skiernewice, Poland. Aug. 23, 1925.
 440,335.—Electrolytic Decomposition of Water. Verein fuer chemische und metallurgische Produktion in Aussig, Tschoslovakia. Jan. 31, 1921.
 440,336.—Electrodes. Bamag-Meguini, Berlin. Dec. 11, 1924.
 435,527.—Sodium Sulphhydrate. B. Reinhardt, Berlin. Sept. 22, 1925.
 440,337.—Sulphur Dioxide process. A. G. fuer Zellstoff-und Papierfabrikation, Aschaffenburg. Sept. 22, 1925.
 440,380.—Sodium Bisulphite. Chemische Fabrik Kalk G. m. b. H., Koeln, and Dr. H. Oehme, Koeln-Kalk. Feb. 17, 1925.
 440,338.—Platinum Contact Masses for conversion of sulphur trioxide into sulphuric acid. T. Von Artner, Berlin. Feb. 16, 1926.
 440,339.—Sulphuric Acid Chamber. Packards & James Fison (thedford) Ltd., Ipswich. England. May 11, 1926.
 440,576.—Automatic and Continuous Admission of Sodium Nitrate and Sulphuric Acid to Nitric Acid Retorts. Dr. G. Guadagni, Turin. Apr. 1, 1925.
 440,381.—Activated Charcoal from Cocoa Waste. Dr. E. Tiede, Berlin. Apr. 3, 1925.
 440,338.—Regeneration of activated Charcoal Filled with Sulphur. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt. Apr. 30, 1925.
 440,340.—Carbon Dioxide Snow, process. Komet Kompagnie fuer Optik, Mechanik und Electro-Technik G. m. b. H., Berlin. Lankwitz. Mar. 27, 1925.
 440,382.—Barium Oxide From Barium Carbonate. Rhenania Kunheim Verein Chemischer Fabriken A. G., Berlin. May 1, 1923.
 440,446.—Direct Production of Solid Diammonium Phosphate. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt. Feb. 21, 1925.
 440,571.—Secondary Diazo Dyes. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. July 19, 1922.
 440,395.—Basic Lead Sulphate, process. The Eagle Picher Lead Co., Cincinnati. July 6, 1924.
 440,396.—Leather Polish. H. Schwenker, Uerdingen, Germany. Nov. 10, 1925.
 440,327.—Increasing Bleachability of Vegetable Oils. H. Vollman, Hamburg. May 16, 1925.

FRENCH PATENTS

Issued March 3, 1927.

621,640.—Molbdates, process. A. Kis-

sock. Sept. 17, 1926.
 621,708.—Acetylamin Oxyphenylarsinic Acid, concentrated solution. Etablissements Poulen Freres. Jan. 19, 1926.
 621,787.—Hydrocyanic Acid Gas Generator. A. Soudon and E. Grille. Sept. 14, 1926.
 621,831.—Pectin-Base Product. California Fruit Growers Exchange. Sept. 21, 1926.
 621,898.—Dinitro Derivatives of Perylene. F. Bensa. Sept. 22, 1926.
 621,902.—Hydrogen and Hydrogenation of Hydrocarbons. A. Maleville. Sept. 23, 1926.
 621,819.—New Derivatives of Isatin.—I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Sept. 20, 1926.
 621,869.—Intermediates. Societe pour l'Industrie Chimique a Bale. Sept. 23, 1926.
 621,949.—Bituminous Paint. W. J. McGivern. Sept. 24, 1926.
 621,647.—Lubricant. O. Rolfsen. Sept. 17, 1926.
 621,76.—Oil Press. J. Pogionovo. July 13, 1926.
 621,954.—Borneols and Isoborneols. G. Austerweil. Sept. 24, 1926.
 621,538.—Separating Liquids Entrained in Elastic Fluids. Compagnie des Freins Westinghouse. Sept. 17, 1926.
 621,726.—Filter for Fluids. A. Guidez. Jan. 20, 1926.
 621,744.—Clarifying and Separating Liquids. G. Duret.
 621,728.—Motor Fuel. C. Laillet, A. Chaix and J. Chenail. Jan. 21, 1926.

Insecticides and disinfectants are largely used in Brazil owing to the presence of ants, mosquitoes and ticks. Principal disinfectants for household use is "Cruzwaldinha" manufactured in Brazil, and "Pearsons" imported from Great Britain. The majority of animal dips are at present supplied by Great Britain in barrels or drums.

John D. Barker, former president of Chicago Paint and Varnish Superintendents' Club, and late of Chicago White Lead & Oil Co., announces his resignation as factory superintendent. He has been succeeded by Frederick H. Sedar, New Orleans.

American Society of Chemical Engineers has received \$17,500 from Lincoln Electric Co., Cleveland, who offer prizes of \$10,000, \$5,000 and \$2,500 for the best papers on arc welding. The society will name judges who are to pass upon the papers.

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Canadian chemists will hold their annual convention at Quebec, June 6-9.

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